PARIS.

Severe Engagement Before the Capital on Friday.

French Assault on the Prussian Position South of the City.

Their Repulse with Heavy Loss After Three Hours' Fighting.

Despatch from King William Announcing the Repulse.

The Herald Special Report from Versailles Giving the Details.

Operations of the Germans in Various Parts of France.

Members of the French Constituent Assembly to be Elected on the 16th Inst.

News Direct from Paris to Friday Last.

The People and Garrison Still Resolute and Defiant.

Provisions Enough in the City to Last Six Months.

German Reports of Movements to Restore the Bonaparte Dynasty.

General Bourbaki Escaped from Metz and in England With the Empress.

Disappointment with the Result of the British Cabinet Council.

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT BEFORE PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

King William's Despatch Announcing a Sor tie from Paris-Herald Special Account of the Engagement-A Fierce Assault Upon the Pressian Lines-The French Repulsed, and Retreat in Disorder-The Casualties.

LONDON, Oct. 1, 1870. A telegram from Berlin, dated to-day, reports that King William has forwarded the following despatch to Queen Augusta from his headquarters at Ferrieres under date of yesterday:-

Early this morning the French troops of the line made a sortic against the troops of the Sixth Prussian corps, while the Prussian Fifth corps was attacked by three battations. At the same time a brigade made a demonstration against the Eleventh corps. At the end of two hours the French took shelter under the gaus of the forts. The Crown Prince commanded the Prussians. WILHELM.

The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Ver sailles writes from that city, via Rouen, on the 30th of September, the following account of the French sortie upon the Prussian forces:-

ADVANCE OF THE PRENCH.

The werk of the shovel and spade, which has been performing quietly and vigorously at this post for the past three or four days by the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia, was interrupted at six o'clock this morning by a sharp attack made by the French on the position held by their enemy. The French, in heavy force, made a sortie from the city, coming from the direction of forts d'issy and de Montrouge, on the south of Paris, and attacked the Prussian Sixth corns occupying the right of the army of the Crown Prince. At the same time another large force, said to have been under the command of Concret Ducrot, advanced from the direction of St. Glond and assaulted the position held by the Eleventh army corps, on the heights of Mendon, in front of this city. It will thus be seen that the Frence line of advance extended from the junction of the Seine and Marne rivers to St. Cloud, at the point of the deep bend of the Seine, between forts de Vanyes and fort Mont Valerien.

OBSECT OF THE ATTACK. Considering that the French were aware that the Prussians were engaged in erecting fortifications, it s evident that the object of the attack was to interrupt the progress of the works of the investing force and to drive them from the positions they occupy, before they could have time to render them less

THE ENGAGEMENT AND REPULSE OF THE PRENCH. A signal failure was the result of the movement Immediately after the action began the Crown Prince, accompanied by his staff, hastened from his quarters at Versailles to the battlefield, and assumed immediate communit of the troops. The Prench troops advanced steadily upon the Prussians under cover of a heavy fire of artiflery. Pushing vigorously they struck the advance posts of the Prussian Sixth corps, compelling them to fall back upon the main line. This they immediately assaulted. After nearly three hours of severe fighting, during which the Pruesian lines remained ansbaken, the French gave way before a heavy are of artiflery and commenced retreating rapidly towards their forts.

THE PURSUIT. Immediately upon perceiving this retrograde movement the Fifth German corps took the offensive vigorously, following their retreating enemy and making a flank movement with a view to cut ling off their retreat. Although this latter manoenvre was not successful, the Germans succeeded in capturing many prisoners. While on the offensive and during the greater part of the engagement the French behaved better than they did in a former attack, and displayed much gallantry. After they gave way to the pressure of the Prussian artiflery are, however, their ranks became badly broken and they retreated in absolute disorder.

THE RESULT AND THE POSITION. As a result of the struggle we have first the fallare of the French to attain their object, and next the increased ability of the Prasslans to construct the works. The German loss is roughly estimated at between four and five hundred. The loss of the French in knied and wounded cannot be ascertained | duty at Marseilles has been disbanded.

owing to the fact that most of the wounded were carried off during the battle. The Prussians, however, captured over four hundred prisoners. Every day adds to the strength of the German positions

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

German Desial of French Successes Before Paris-Proparation to Attack the Weak Points of the City-General Movements and Operations of the Prussians-Maintenen Threatened-The Late Blockade-French Prisoners in Germany-The Prussian ses-General War Notes.

LONDON, Oct. 1, 1870. The reports of fighting before Paris on Wednesday and Thursday (September 23 and 20) are false. A Prussian official despatch, however, reasserts that there was sharp fighting in front of the city on the 24th and 25th of last month. GERMAN DENIAL OF FRENCH SUCCESSES BEFORE

PARIS. The reports of French succes hood are flatly contradicted by the Prussian organs. The latest report, the retaking of Versailles by the French, the Prussians characterize as a wholesal

The Prussians now surrounding Paris are said to have received orders to keep outside the range of French guns. It is thought, however, that they are preparing for a grand attack on Paris from the north at Gennevilliers.

RELY UPON CARRYING.

The weak points of the defences of Paris which the Germans rely upon carrying promptly are the heights of Sceaux, which approach the forts within 4,000 paces, the distance between the forts and the city being only 1,500 paces more, and the gaps on western side, north and south of Mont Valerie FRENCH PEASANTS NOT ALLOWED TO LEAVE.

The peasants who fied to Paris on the approach o the Prussians from the east have asked permission to return to their homes. The Prussian General has refused, on the ground that his object is to starve out the city.

CHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS FOR WAR PURPOSES IN

A letter from Tours states that a great sensation has been caused in Paris by a series of experiments performed under the orders of General Trochu by board of chemists, with a novel fulminate of dicrate of potash, which has produced the most tremendous results, and which will be employed in the defence of the city. Exposed points are thickly sown with torpedoes charged with this preparation. DISCONTENT AMONG THE GERMAN TROOPS.

A letter received this morning from Rouen gives details of repeated battles at Versailles, and adds that great dissatisfaction is reported by German deserters brought into Evreux to have been caused in the camps before Paris by the news of the proceedings against the German liberals, and by the refusal of Bavaria and Wurtemburg to enter the North German union. The landwehr regiments are said to be exasperated at the prospect of a winter campaign, and the small-pox has broken out among troops at Versailles and Rambonillet

TOURNON FULL OF GERMAN WOUNDED. The town of Tournon is filled with German wounded. Most of them participated in the late unsuccessful attempt to capture Charenton. PRUSSIANS APPROACHING MAINTENON.

The Prussians are approaching Maintenon, in the Department of Eure-et-Loire. Communication between that place and Chartres and Epernon has been suddenly destroyed. TRE SITUATION AT AMIENS.

A correspondent at Boulogne telegraphs as follows:--I have just returned from Amiens, whence I attempted to reach Rouen. The train was stopped at Polx Station, twenty miles out, by authority of an officer of the Garde Mobile, who, at the head of a detachment of some two hundred men, with a brass cannon, occupied a small stock-ade thrown up around the station. He announced that the Gorman cavalry had this morning raiden into the town of Grandvillers, about miles southeast of Poix, and that a severe battle was raging between Beauvols and Clermont. I asked him how a battle could be raging there, and with what troops. His reply was a threat to arrest me, which he was only prevented from doing by the sight of my safe conduct, signed by Genera Trochn, and my American. I asked him for news of the battles before Paris, but he knew nothing of them, had not been in Rouen for two weeks and was clearly only bent on getting there with his men as soon as possible. He peremptorny refused to allow our team to proceed or to allow us to telegraph for permission to proceed to the station at Rouga. He was waiting for an engine and transportation from Sergaeux for his men, and as he manifested some inturned. We have no telegraphic communication to-day with Rouen. Amiens is full of the Gardes Mobiles of Picardy. Earthworks have been thrown up on the line of the Tourme, and the place will be held against casual attacks, not against any serious force. The German cavalry are reported there to have been seen on Thursday at Montdidier, nearly thirty miles south, towards Toissans. REPORTED ACCIDENT TO A BRIDGE AT CRIEL.

The French bave a report that on Wednesday bridge spanning the Oise at Creli gave way under the weight of Prussian cannon which were being moved across, whereby several of them were pre cipitated into the river. There was also some loss

THE LATE BLOCKADE OF THE GERMAN COAST-LIGHTS AND BUOYS TO BE REPLACED. The bark Pacha has arrived at Hull from Hamourg. She reports having encountered no French blockaders nor other obstacles.

A telegram from Berlin, dated to-day, states that General Von Falkenstein, in announcing the termination of the French blockade in the Raltic and North Sea, says all haste will be made to restore the lights, buoys and other facilities for foreign trade. THE FRENCH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

The number of French prisoners in Germany does not fall short of one hundred and seventy thousand men. One hundred and ten thousand and twenty are within the territory of Prossla, sixty thousand and sixty of whom are in the several fortresses, and the others are in open camps, which are well gnarded by the landwenr. At a council of the Prussian Cabinet it was decided that the prisoners may be employed by persons not connected with the military departments. The wages to be paid them will be prescribed by the district anthorities. The labor to be performed by them shall not exceed ten hours a day, and their work shall be wholly voiun-

THE PRUSSIAN LOSSES. The published tables of the Prussian losses since the war began place the casualties at 1,690 officers kiffed and wounded, and 38,151 men. It is not stated if the latter figures refer to the men killed alone, and not to those wounded. It is, however, certain that the total loss of the Germans greatly exceed these figures. The Pressian official reports of the battle of Vionville give the total losses in that single engagement as exceeding sixteen thousand, and at battle of Graveloite, two days later, they certainly lost a far greater number of men. There are besides all the previous and subsequent battles to be taken into consideration,

A PRENCH CAMPAIGN ON PAPER. Emil de Guardin has published a plan for a campaign, recommending the establishment of two vast raining camps and two armies of diversion, desaned to seriously harass the besiegers of Paris and Metz. The French armies are reported to have com-

lieved their evolutions are confined to paper. RETALIATION IN KIND. The Moniteur, replying to the Prussian reports about insubordination and the shooting of mempers of the Gardes Mobile, publishes stories of muthles among the Baden regiments at Versailles and the shooting of German soldiers.

menced moving in the departments, but it is be-

SEVERAL WAR NOTES. The Prench soldlers in Paris are clamorous to be led on a sortic.

M. Fourichon has not reigned his place in the French provisional government, as has been re-

The civic guard which has recently been doing

The red republican movement at Marsellies is THE BONAPARTE DYNASTY. Lyons is perfectly quiet.

The Constituent Assembly to be Elected Oc tober 16-More of Napoleon's Correspondence Published-Skirmish Near Rouen-Beauvals and Pithiviers Occupied by the

The official journal of the republic to-night pubishes a decree flxing the time for the election o the Constituent Assembly and prescribing the manner in which the election is to be held. The total number of representatives is to be seven hundred and fifty. These are to be elected by Fronce alone No provision has thus far been made for Algeria or the other colonies. The representatives at to be apportioned on the basis of population. All Frenchmen who have arrived at the age of twenty-one, and who have been residents for six months of any commune and whose names may be nscribed on the list of electors, will be entitled vote. Prefects and Secretaries General actually in office may be re-elected. The electors will vote at partments may, however, under certain circum stances (which are given at length in the original tion districts. The voting is to begin at seven o'clock in the morning, October 16, and end at seven o'clock in the evening. The ballots are to be counted the same evening by a committee of at least six persons, who are to be named hereafter. MORE OF NAPOLEON'S PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE PUBLISHED.

The second lot of private correspondence seized at the Tuileries is published here to-day. Among the imperial documents are despatches to the Empress Eugénie, showing that the Emperor had an intention French army. The papers also contain the revela-tions of the journey of Rouner to the camp.

The provisional government has issued orders for the arrest of Grandperret and Conneau.

SKIRMISH NEAR ROUEN-BEAUVAIS OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS. A despatch from Rouen dated yesterday states that ah engagement occurred near that city on Thursday between a body of French sharpshooters and the Prussian scouts. The latter were driven of Beauvais has been occupied by the Prussians. PRUSSIAN OPERATIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT LOIRET.

A despatch from Pithiviers, a small town situated some twenty-three miles northeast of Orieans, and dated yesterday, reports the occupation of the plac by a force of 1,500 Prussians. The citizens of the town of Beauvre la Rolande, some ten miles southeast of Pithlviers, have barricaded the streets and will detend themselves should the Prussians advance

NAVAL PREPARATIONS AT HAVRE. A despatch from Havre dated to-day reports that the French frigate Impregnable has arrived there. She will be stationed there permanently for the defence of the harbor and city. The Protectrice is craising in the Channel in the neighborhood.

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Another Balloon from the Capital-Ti Aeronaut's Account of the Trip-Condition of Affairs in Paris-No Fighting Reported. Tours, Oct. 1, 1870.

M. Tissander, the aeronaut, whose arrival at Dreux was announced yesterday, has aiready arrived here from Paris. He publishes in the journals an interesting parrative of his balloon trip and the situation of affairs in Paris at the time he left.

THE DEPARTURE—THE PRUSSIANS EXCHANGE SHOTS FOR PROCLAMATIONS.

We started from that city at two o'clock vesterday afternoon. No Prussians were to be seen near Paris, A complete stience reigned about the city. There were no people to be seen on the roads-leading to the city and no boats of any kind on the river. On nearing Versailles the Prussians were observed in great numbers in camp. M. Tissander dropped the government officers, which had been printed in the German language for that express purpose. The Germans opened a sharp fire on the balloon, but the range was too long and no damage was done.

THE DESCENT AT DEBUX.

On arriving over Houdan, fifteen miles southwest of Mantes, the balloon began to fall, and M. Tissander was obliged to throw out "ballast." Fortunately he had several packages of newspapers which answered the purpose and he was not obliged to throw point near Dreux, in the Department of Eure et Loire, many miles west of the Prussian lines.

M. Tissander descended slowly until he can wihin halling distance of a few pea-ants, whom he now saw for the first time. These assured him that there was no danger of capture, as no Prussians had yet been seen in the neighborhood. M. Tisander herefore alighted on reaching an open spot favorable to his project, the ballon was properly secured and the letters, twenty-five thousand in number were placed in sacks and taken to the Post Office at Dreux, whence they will be forwarded in all dire tions wherever the lines of communication are un-

A special locomotive was place at the command of M. Tissander at Dreux, in which he came forward to Tours with a targe number of despatches to the gov-

PROGRESS OF THE DEFENCE OF PARIS. Relative to matters in Paris he says:-The city i admirably defended. More than 500,000 soldiers are behind the walls. These are all well armed and disciplined. The firing from the forts has been so accurate that the Prussians have been baffied their attempts to erect batteries. The city is perfectly tranquil. Nearly all the shops are open as usual, and the public squares are occupied by th troops, which are there drilled and exercised. The oulevards next to the fertifications and the Champ de Mars in the western part of the city have bee

given up to the barracks for the Garde Mobile.

THE CITY AND FORTIFICATIONS AT NIGHT-PLENTY At ten o'clock in the evening all the cafes are closed, and a constant watch is kept throughout the night. The forts are supplied with electric lights, which are found to be admirably adapted for goard ing against surprises. There is neither butter nor fruit to be had anywhere in the city, and fresh meat will soon be scarce. There is, however, no tack of salted provisions, and or floar the supply is suffi-

TROCHU LOOKING AFTER THE DANGEROUS OF ATSES General Trochu has issued a proclamation on the noject of violating domicfliary rights. Courts man ttal have been established at Vincennes and St Denis. All thieving and attacks upon private property are summarily punished.

DECREE PIXING THE RATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS The official journal of September 27 contains a decree from the Minister of Agriculture ordering that the daily distribution of meat to the inhabitants shall consist of 500 beeves and 4,000 speep. These are to be sold by the butchers on account of the State at certain fixed prices. PRUSSIANS DISINGLINED TO ATTACK-THEIR OPERA-

The Prussians seem disinclined to attack the city They still occupy heights at a respectful distance from the French lorts. Whenever they see convoys or reconnoissances they open a fire with shot and shell. They have constructed an entrenched camp at Versailles and seem to have gone into winter quarters there. DEMAND FOR THE SURRENDER OF FORT D'IVEY.

One of the despatches to the government states that on the 26th a Prussian officer demanded the surrender of Fort D'Ivry, on the southeast of the city. The commandant promptly refused. NEWS ITEMS FROM THE CITY.

The messenger of the government from Tours had acceeded in entering Paris. An official decree institutes a Council of War for the Garde Nationale as well as for the army.

The Academy has passed a vote of thanks to Jul

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Restoration of the Benapartes-Bazaine Proposes to Bring It About-Wilhelmshohe Crowded With Visitors-Letter from Napoleon to a Herald Correspondent-Escape of General Bourbaki from Metz and His Visit to the Empress.

LONDON, Oct. 1, 1870. The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Berlin, inder date of September 29, writes as follows:-

RESTORATION OF THE BONAPARTES. An idea is strongly entertained and advocated ere that the surrender of Strasbourg is likely to produce a complete change in the war situation. am assured that Marshal Bazaine is willing to capitulate upon condition that Prussia agrees to aid him in his efforts to restore the imperial government and order in France. This done the beiligerents can agree upon the terms of peace. This idea, it is believed, meets the approval and support of all the imperialist generals, the soldlers and a large majority of the bourgeoise and peasantry. Many well informed, persons express a firm conviction that Napoleon, or his son, under the Regency of the Empress Eugente, will shortly be rescated upon the throne of France.

WILHELMSHORE CROWDED WITH VISITORS. A letter from Wilneimshöhe reports the place as general rendezvous for distinguished guests of the Emperor Napoleon. The hotel in the vicinity of the occupied by the imperial prisoner is crowded with visitors. Napoleon himself seems to be in per-fect health. He makes daily excursions on foot and in his carriage accompanied by several adjutants on horseback. The rest from the cares and anxieties of official life seems to have been beneficial in its effect upon him. He does not betray any apprehensions of the future fortunes of his dynasty. LETTER FROM THE EMPEROR TO A HERALD CORRES

The HERALD correspondent, from whom the foregoing statements have been received, continues in his letter:—"I recently addressed a polite note to his Majesty, requesting the favor of a personal interview. Considering the peculiar and delicate position of the imperial prisoner I was not surprised when I received a negative reply couched in the following language"

following language":—
"MONSIEUR—His Majesty the Emperor has received
your letter of the 19th inst., and is much affected by
the sentiments of sympathy which you express
therein. His Majesty has charged me to convey to
you his thanks, and to tell you how how much no
regrets that the circumstances of his present position do not permit him to receive you.
"Please accept, Monsieur, the assurances of my
consideration.

"L'Officier de Ordnance A. DE LAURISTOCO." RECAPE OF GENERAL BOURBAKI FROM METZ-HE GOES TO SEE THE EMPRESS. General Bourbaki, the commander of the Eighth

corps of the French army, which forms a part of Bazaine's forces, left Metz a few days ago, disguised in the garb of a peasant. After numerous adventures he succeeded in passing through the German lines undiscovered and in reaching the Belgian fronand immediately proceeded on a visit to the Empress Engenie. Much importance is attached to his not unicating with the provisional government of France. It seems to confirm the statements which have been made to the effect that Bazaine and his generals, as well as the forces commanded by them, remain imperialists and will not recognize the re

THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Result of the British Cabinet Council-Bulwer

Deprecates the Ministerial Policy-Denial That Russia is Arming.

The result of the Cabinet Conneil yesterday, according to the London Times, is a further postponement of the action of the Ministry in regard to mediation. This delay cannot be of long duration. The tone of the Times itself yesterday shows that the government must yield to public sentiment. Another letter from Bulwer this morning to that paper on the conclusive duty of England in this crisis declares as historical facts that if, when the Emperor Nicholas told Sir Hamilton Seymour that he meditated marching his troops to the Principalities, England had armly protested, he would not have taken that step; and that if she had protested against Napoleon the Third undertaking this war in the same manner he would not have commenced it. Sir Henry, therefore, de-precates the ministerial policy of waiting for good

opportunities which may never arrive. Mr. Somerset Beaumont is preparing an elaborat exposition of what he calls the "policy of inaptltude." The conservative leaders are very active. The Earl of Carnarvon and the Earl of Derby hav come up to town to confer with Mr. Disraeli on the

DENIAL THAT RUSSIA IS ARMING.

A correspondent telegraphs:-"I recommended you the other day to place no reliance on the statements that Russia was arming. Gortschakon's policy is to keep Russia out of war at present. We have now an official contradiction of the statement that Russia is preparing for war. The rumor of the purchase of iron-class from the United States is denied."

On the other hand, the marked abstinence of the journals of St. Petersburg from any reference to Ger many and France, and their particularity in denying any hostile intentions against Turkey, have deepened the outside feeling of anxiety as to the immediate

The Belgium forces, which had been partially withdrawn from the frontier beyond Namur after the surrender of Sedan, have been ordered for ward again. The Count of Flanders has returne to Namur. General Secocy is forming a camp of 20,000 men at Allen, in Belgian Luxembourg.

THE SIEGES OF MEZIERES AND VERDEY.

Below we give brief sketches of the fortresses dezieres and Verdun, which are now attracting some attention by their investment and bombard ment by the Prussian forces.

MEZIEBES.

This place is a strongly fortified town of som-4,500 inhabitants, situated in the Department of Ar dennes, of which it is the capital, not far from the Belgian frontier. It is built on a peninsula formed by the course of the Meuse river, and is distant some forty-seven miles northeast from Rucims, fortress it fanks with Thionville although much superior to that place by reason o its absolute impregnability save on the east, the river Meuse forming an impassable barrier on at the other sides. The fortifications, however, extend across the river on the south, but their position is very formidable. Mézières is noted as the place where Charles II, married Isabella, of Austria, the marriage ceremony taking place in its fine Gothic charch. It has twice been besieged, once by an army of 40,000 Spaniards, in 1520, when it was successfully defended by the French forces commanded by the Chevaller Bayard, and again in 1815, when it held out against the Russians for two months. During the reign of Louis Philippe it was repaired and greatly strengthened. Since the prosent war began the fortress has been also much improved. It was designed as a secondary base of operations for the French army under Marshal MacMahon, and was heavily armed and provisioned. After the surrunder at Sedan detachments of soldiers which had escaped railied at Mezieres the distance between the two places being some tweive miles only. These, with the old garrison and the Garde Mobile and Garde National, com prise the present defenders. From the statements nade by the cable that an armistice had been agreed upon to remove the wounded, it would seem that either many of the French wounded in the battle been severe fighting around the fortress, of which we have received no reports.

Soon after the nessage of the Moselle river by the

Prussians we published a sketch of this fortress. It is situated on the Meuse river, which becomes navigable at this point, in the Department of Meuse, and The fortifications are strong, but are by no means impregnable to assault. Verdun was besieged and captured by the Prussians in 1792 after a severe bombardment, but was held a very short time only, as the battle of Valmy took place soon after its occupation, and compelled its speedy evacuation by the Prussians. After the defeat of Bazaine at Gravelotte, on the 19th of August last, Verdun was invested by the German forces under the Crown Prince of Saxony. A few days befo e the battles around Sedan took place an attempt was made to storm the citadel. The Germans, however were repulsed, with heavy loss, reported to have been 10,000 in killed and wounded Whether the place is well supplied with provisions and ammunition we have no means of learning. It has been closely invested ever since Sedan sur-rendered, but no further attempt has been made to thousand regulars, with the Gardes Mobile and Nationale of the town, which contains some fifteen thousand inhabitants, and the Garde Mobile of other points in the department of Meuse.

Postponement of the Sailing of the French

French steamer, whose advertised time of sailing was noon yesterday, and it was therefore found necessary to postpone her departure until Monday.

This was all the more important as a number of passengers, who are reported to be recruits for the defence of the sunny soil upon which they first drew the breath of life, as well as large quantity of military stores and accourtements, were among the intended human and other cargo of yesterday's boat. Altogether, no less than about two hundred passengers gathered on the pier yesterday, with their caggage, but after some little walning were finally obliged to return to their hotels. Some among them were stated to be officers who had already seen hot service and attained a good rank in the French army. Indeed, one of them, an old withered veteran, who had already passed the grant climacteric of life, boasted that he had served under the standards of France for nearly half a century. It is believed that the Ville de Paris will take a very large consignment of munitions of war, but the authorities prudently maintain a discreet silence in regard to their nature. If only the weather remains as propitious as it became yesterday, there is little doubt that the embarkation of both goods and passengers can be accomplished before Monday afternoon without difficulty, so as to allow of the steamer sailing as at present proposed. Of course it is still possible that the United states authorities may interfere on the ground of some real or supposed breach of the neutrality laws. But their ill-success in the case of

possible that the United States authorities may inter-fere on the ground of some real or supposed breach of the neutrality laws. But their ill-success in the case of the Lafayette will probably deter them from moving in the matter unless they are in possession of really authentic and detailed information.

WAR ITEMS.

I saw something this morning, says Edmund About in one of his letters, which set me thinking

the ambulance. It was said 13 him. "You are better treated than the enemy—you have tents." "Yes, tents (des tentes," replied he, laughing angrily; but it is an uncle that we want." say they will be satisfied with soups sans Le Europ.
At Vienna, says the Independence Seige, a manufacturer has carried out the happy idea of printing pocket handkerchiefs with maps of the theatre of

Vice Admiral Jachmann is charged with the defence of the coasts of the terman Ocean.

NEW YORK CITY.

The remains of an unknown woman, about forty years of age, were found floating in the dock foot of Canal street. North river, and taken to the Morgue

bank stock will be opened for payment at his office on Thursday next. Marshal Hart, during the past week, has granted

carts, 460; coaches, 12; venders, 8; junk shop, 1; junk cart, 1; drivers, 42. Total, 42. Total amount received, \$57 75. Fire Marshal McSpedon reports that twenty-three

The vital statistics of the city during the past week are reported as follows by the Board of Health:-Deaths, 508, being 62 more than last week; marriages, 219; births, 211, and still births, 40.

Police arrests during the past week were as follows:-Saturday, 24th, 311; Sunday, 25th, 231; Monday, 26th, 36t; Tuesday, 28th, 26s; Wednesday, 28th, 24; Thursday, 29th, 245; Friday, 30th, 187. Total, 1842.

G. D. Cardozo, chief of the license bureau, make

Alderman Coman, presiding at the Tombs, vester day afternoon sent Robert McGinn to the Island for six months on a charge of disorderly conduct, odicer Groden, of the Second precinet, and a prisoner tu charge, and the accused attempted to

The new market between avenue C. East river and sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, was formally

The Brennan Society of Bloomingdale is not alto gether a political society, but it has been organized,

Mrs. Mary Lawler, a woman forty years of age, at wo o'clock yesterday morning, was found lying in sensible in the hallway of premises No. 215 East Houston street and conveyed to the Tenth precinct Houston street and conveyed to the Fenth precinct police station, where she died soon afterwards. De-ceased fived with her husband at No. 230 First ave-nue. There are suspictons that deceased had taken polson with satcadal intent. Coroner Flynn was notified to hold an inquest on the body.

YELLOW FEVER

NEW YORK'S NARROW ESCAPE.

TWENTY DEATHS ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Sixty-five Cases Removed to Quarantine.

NAMES OF THE PATIENTS.

The HERALD yesterday morning gave particulars of the discovery of yellow fever of a malignant type on Governor's Island, and of the preparations being made by Dr. Carpochan, Health Officer of New York, for removing the fever patients to the quarantine hospital. Investigation reveals a terrible state of affairs at Governor's Island, and the people of New York may be very thankful that the pestitence has been so promptly met by the Health Officer, and that cool weather is so near at hand. NINETY CASES

of yellow fever have occurred on Governor's Island since the 14th of August, when the infection was first communicated by vessels evading the quarantine regulations and discharging cargo at Harbeck's stores; and of that number twenty have died and sixty-five are now in hospital. But for the timely discovery of the nature of the disease infesting the island the mortality must have become frightful and the lever would undoubtedly have been communicated to the city in a very short time. On Friday the quarantine boat Andrew Fletcher came up to Governor's Island after the yellow fever cases, but in consequence of the severe storm the patients were not transfered until yesterday, when Dr. Carnochan and Dr. Red, accompanied by Dr. Sternberg, of the garrison on the island, and Dr. McFarland, of West Point, took the cases down to the quarantine hospital at West Bank. The following is a

COMPLETE LIST OF NAMES of the cases above mentioned:-

Thomas McCastery, of Company B.
Addison Schultz, James H. Green,
James Keogh and
Andrew Reid, of Company C.
Frederick Vermesile, of Company D.
John Lynch,
Thomas Wilson,
Joseph Mower,
James Fullerton and
John McCann, of Company E.
— Lauchebaugh,
William Furpenning,

Lauchebaugh,
Whilam Furpenning,
Frederick Appell,
Irwin Birnstien, and
George Einsell, of the
band. om and

enth, and Charles Apply The following is a
List OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN
sick with yellow fever, and removed for
nor's Island to the Quarantine Hospital:—
Mrs. Bradley.
Ada Jones.
Mrs. O'Brien,
Mrs. O'Brien,
Mrs. O'Brien,
Mrs. Jones,
George Fuller.
Mrs. Ailen,
Robert Allen.

Mrs. Jones.
Mrs. Aileu.

ATERNDANTS.

Henry Jones, of Company C, and George Henry Jones, william Jones and James Fuller.

In addition to the chaplain, Rev. Mr. Page, whose death was reported in yesterday's Harald, two men died yesterday, and several are in a critical condition. Dr. Carnochan and Dr. Reid have been untiring in their labors connected with this terrible pestience, and were all day at quarantine yesterday devoting themselves to the comfort and restoration of the patients. They express the belief that most of the cases can now be saved, and that the measures adopted by the Health Officer will not only prevent the fever from spreading from Governor's leiand to New York and Brooklyn, but will soon overcome the mease on the Island. It is formulate that the island was under military discipline, as the promptness with which Dr. Carnochan's directions have been carried out by the commander, General MeNeil, has greatly facilitated the removal of the sick and the prevention of further infection, while, at the same time, perfect order and tranquality have been manutained.

facilitated the removal of the sick and the preven-tion of further infection, while, at the same time, perfect order and tranquility have been maintained. Now that cool weather is coming on the danger with soon be passed, but it is terrible to realize what might have been, had the lever broken out a lew weeks carlier. Two weeks of hot weather at the present time would place the lives of New York and Brooklyn in immiment jeopardy, and perhaps spread pestilence through the country. ADDITIONAL CASES

pestilence through the country.

ADDITIONAL CASES

of yellow fever were also received yesterday at the Quarantine Hospital from New Orleans vessels. The steamship George Washington arrived vesterday morning, seven days from New Orleans, see has a clean bill of health; but came in with one of the crew. John Hart, very sick with the lever.

The steamship Messissippi, seven days from New Orleans and with a clean bill of health, also arrived yesterday with two seamen, Henry Simid and Otto Siviuski, sick with the disease.

The Steamship Messissippi seven days from New Orleans and with a clean bill of health, also arrived yesterday with two seamen, Henry Simid and Otto Siviuski, sick with the disease.

The Steamship Dis Sotto, which arrived on Tuesday at Quarantine, has had more cases on board. This vessel left New Orleans on the 17th Inst. and Havana on the 22d, with sugar, tobacco, cotton, forty crew, five passengers and no bill of health. She was in New Orleans seven days and in Havana two an. a half days. At the latter place she sent to hospital William Huxley (second steward), Peter Devlin and George Weeks (waiters), and Jonn Murray (freman), suffering with yellow fever. On the 23d of September Charles O'Keefe (waiter) took sick and died of the disease on the 27th. The chief engineer was sick, but is now on duty again. The steward, J. Gmifoyle, was removed to the hospital on the arrival of the steamer at Quarantine. Vesterday the first assistant engineer, A phanes S. Ferris, were also removed from the De Soto to the Quarantine Hospital.

The Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

[From the Picayane, Sept. 27.]

The Board of Health and the Sanitary inspector of the Second district do everyining that it is possible to do to cleanse and purify the infected locality, by using all the various disinfectants that are known to the medical profession, and great credit is due to the Board of Health in having so far, at least, succeeded in confining the disease to the locality where it first made its appearance—having been brought here by a sailor named R. Teil Craig, direct from Havana, by way of Mobile, who died with the black vomit at the Charity Hospital, August 28.

Gaiveston is ready to out off all communication with us. A number of "leading merchanis and business men" write to the port physician to this effect, leaving him to judge of the necessity for such a step. A clear case of "panicked frightfully," to use the latest comage of the letegraph.

The New Orleans Temes gives the following information, obtained at the Charity Hospital sunday afternoon:—there are now about fifty cases of yellow fever under treatment in the several wards of the hospital, one of them from Kenzerville, one from Algier's and the rest from different portions of the following is will show the deaths up to date at the hospital from yellow lever, since Angust 25, when the first death occurred. The following liss will show the deaths per day:—

Date.

Deaths, Date.

August 25.

1 September 16.

2 September 19.

3 September 20.

3 September 11.

2 September 22.

5 September 13.

5 September 14.

5 September 15.

5 September 15.

5 September 16.

6 September 16.

7 September 17.

8 September 17.

8 September 18.

following list win Date: August 25. August 26. August 28. September 8. September 11. September 12. September 14. September 14.

Total 41

AQUATIC.

Withdrawal of the Atalanta Club from the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association. There appears to be something wrong at the beim of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association, as evidenced by the following resolutions:-

Whereas in the late regalta of the Hudson Amateur Whereas in the late regalta of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association the rules and regulations were openly violated, and it being apparent to any disinterested person that the race for the championship was prematurely and unjustly decided; therefore, Resolved, That the Atalanta Boat Club hereby decides itself no longer connected with the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association. Also, Resolved, That this preamble and resolution be presented at the next meeting of the Association.

E. PARKER, Jr., President, J. W. EDWARDS, Secretary.

A handsomely contested race between the Hudson and Oneida Boat Clubs, of Jersey City, came of vesterday afternoon, which was witnessed by many senterday afternoon, which was witnessed by many hundred persons from the surrounding shores. The Hudsons pulled their six-oared gig. the Oneidas their six-oared barge. The distance was three miles. The start was from the New Jersey Central Railroad dock, rounding Bedloe's Island and back. The Oneidas took the lead from the start and kept it to the close. The time made by each was:—Oneidas, 21:7; Hudsons, 22:7. Several hundred dollars were laid on the contest by outside parties. The Oneidas are a young cub, having been organized only last spring. The streke on each sale was the rand.

An Interesting Beat Race.

ACTIVE NEUTRALITY.

Steamer Ville de Paris-Reported Consignmeats of Arms and Munitions of War. The storm of Friday had one other unpleasan result besides those already enumerated in the

newspapers. Owing to the high wind and sea it was

found impossible to load the Ville de Paris, the

A satanic looking and herculean Turco was sitting close to me while I was breakiasting. He was covered with gold chains, rings and jewels of all sorts ered with gold chains, rings and jewels of all sorts, and had about him several purses crammed with gold, which, of course, he was spending layishly, seeing me observe his thoroughly Eastern spiendor, and no doubt gratified, he informed that all his wealth was the spoils of a Prussian cantinier, or man who keeps the canteen and follows the regiment. From what he told me in his bad French, a mixture of Arabic and every known tongue, it appears he kihed him with three stabs of his bayonet and found 6,000f, on him. I thought to myself—your tale may be true, my friead, but I taink you would easily mistake anybody for a Prussiank if you would easily mistake anybody for a Prussian if you suspected nim of having 6,000f. As it was the French army which was ronted, and not the Prussians, therefore I am afraid it was not a Prassian cartimier you rified.

The fortress of Saarlouis was the result of a wager between Louis XIV, and his tamous engineer, vanish, who declared himself able to build a lortress in six months; and so Saarlouis was erected.

The Figure says that at Reichshorden the body of Colonel de Lacarre, of the Third coursesiers, was borne along in the charge upright in the sadiels, but without the head, which had been swept off by a cannon balt. The same ball had cut the trumpeter in two, and cut of the head of a captain who was at his side.

La Liberte publishes an anonymous letter sent to

ins side.

La Liberte publishes an anonymous letter sent to one of the staff, in reply to an article in which he called the Prussian advance a war of savages. The letter warns him that there are 40,000 Prussians in Paris, and that 2,000 German houses there can destroy the Parisian financial houses. The Germans, says the writer, "are massiers of the situation, and it driven into a corner will be compelled to employ the savage means of which they are now wrongfully accused."

The Chateau de Chambord, which has been placed at the disposal of France for the wounded, is, says

nished.

M. About reports a good mot of a French soldler at the ambulance. It was said to him, "You are better

var. They have been a great success, everybod vishing to "poke his nose" into Alsace and Lorrain

City Chambertain Bradley has paid into the city treasury for the month of September, as interest on the city and county funds in his custody, the sum of \$70,497.

Bernard Smyth, Receiver of Taxes, gives notice that the books for taxes on personal property and

the following licenses:-To expressmen, 52; public

fires occurred during the week ending at noon yesterday. The total loss was estimated at \$13,320.

the following report for the week ending yesterday: Complaints received for violations of corporation ordinances, 395; settled, 120; referred for remetly to the various deepartments, 275.

opened to the public yesterday afternoon. Comp-troller Connolly has disposed of a good portion of the stalls and the remainder will doubtless find ready takers, as the want of such an establishment has long been let in that part of the town.

without distinction of party, with a view to aid in perfecting city improvements, particularly on the long neglected west side. A meeting of the society will be held at Lion Fark on Wednesday evening next, October 3, for the distribution of badges and hearing such suggestions as may be offered, calcu-lated to carry out the intentions of the organization.

John Fuller, of Cor.
A.—regiment.
Charles Taylor,
George Reynolds,
Sergeant Delaney,
Michael Toomey,
David Flannery,
John Haynes,
Joseph Huber,
Francis Kearns,
William Beardsley,
John Ward,
William Rotes,
Consul Bandisor. Conrad Bandiger, Conrad Bandiger, Charles Dietrich, Joseph Williams, Frederick Creamer, Alexander Chesom; The following is a list of the attendants upon the above:—William Lane, of Company C; William Weish, William Keiser, James Burke and Lewis Wicker, of Company E; John Donohugh, of Company F, Eleventh, and Charles Appleby, prisoner.

The following is a